

# Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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**Hawaiian Gazette.**

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## DOUBLE TRACKS HILO RAILROAD IS ALL RIGHT

Hawaiian Tramways Company Surprises the Public.

COMMENCEMENT AT KING STREET

Company Will Run Double Track Horse Car Lines Until electric city is Put In.

At last the Hawaiian Tramways Company has made a move in the direction of improving its present tram service, and the move came suddenly and unheralded. In fact, few people were aware last night that it had been made.

Yesterday afternoon the Hawaiian Tramways Company began the work preparatory to paralleling the lines already controlled by them. King street, between Bethel and Nuuanu, was selected as the point for beginning operations. Quite a gang of laborers was at work, and before the afternoon was over the street was torn up for nearly half a block.

"It is the intention of the company," said Manager Pain last night, "to go right ahead and lay the double track on every street covered by our franchise. This is in accordance with the recent decision of the Government based on an opinion given by Attorney General Cooper, in which it was held that the Tramways Company had the right, according to their franchise, to parallel its own lines. Both tracks will be used by the horse cars up to the time of starting the company's proposed electric service."

All yesterday afternoon numbers of curious people watched the operation of digging up the macadam of the King street roadway, the commencement being made opposite Castle & Cooke's, and the men working towards the Nuuanu stream. Most people thought that a new switch was to be put in; others that a temporary track was being laid down.

This move on the part of the company has probably been determined on since the application of the Rapid Transit Company for the right to put down an electric line from Thomas Square to the King street bridge met with a favorable response from the majority of the property-owners along both sides of the street and from the Executive Council. Whatever may be the result of this first move on the tramway chequered, the long-suffering public will at least rejoice that a beginning has been made in the right direction.

### THE NEW TREATIES.

Have Already Gone Into Effect in Japan

The new international treaties about which so much has been said and written in the last two years, went into effect in Japan on Monday, July 17th. Writing of the event, the Japan Daily Herald says:

"Today is the day we have all been looking forward to since treaty revision became an accomplished fact, for today the new treaties come into operation. However, as far as Consular jurisdiction is concerned the Germans, French and Austrians will retain their own till August 4th. Up till now only the American Minister, Colonel Buck, has informed his fellow-citizens resident in Japan of this important change, while persons of other nationalities seem to be still in the dark as to whether they are now under control of their own authorities, or whether they are amenable solely to Japanese authorities and laws. Rather a curious state of affairs."

"On August 4th, when all the new treaties come into operation, a grand banquet will be held at the Recreation ground, Yokohama, attended by a number of both foreigners and Japanese."

"Another banquet will be held at the Imperial Hotel on the following day, for which some 500 invitations have been already distributed among Japanese and foreigners."

### Monthly Stock Report.

The monthly report for July on the Honolulu Stock Exchange shows considerable activity in bonds. Of Hawaiian Government there were sales amounting to \$18,000, and \$1,000 worth of O. R. & L. McBryde heads the list of the larger stocks with total transfers of 7,000 shares at prices varying from \$1 to \$10. Kite showed great fluctuation with 2,400 shares at \$1 to \$10. At \$1 to \$10, Kite showed a gain of \$1,000 and shares at \$1 to \$10. There was more movement in EWA, which shows 1,000 shares sold at prices ranging from \$10.50 to \$27.50.

## Carshops, Round-houses, and Foundry for the Rainy City--Rails Should Arrive this Month.

## CHURCH MATTERS

Remarks on a Recent Article in the Diocesan Magazine.

## PAST UTTERANCES RECALLED

Anglican Church in Hawaii Now Favors Amalgamation With the Church of America.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly permit us through your columns to remark upon an article which has appeared in the July issue of the Diocesan Magazine, under the head of "The See of Honolulu—Its Foundation, and the Obligation to Maintain It."

We consider it of great importance to the Church that the merits of this article should be discussed, coming as it does from the Bishop of the Diocese.

It is written, "we take it, to vindicate the transfer of the Anglican Mission in Hawaii to the Church in America, and it undertakes to show that such transfer cannot be effected unless the two following conditions are complied with: First, that the American Church assume all financial obligations now resting on the Church of England for the support of the Church in these Islands; Secondly, that the American Church undertake to maintain and perpetuate the See of Honolulu in its integrity. It contends that the Anglican Church here is not, and should not, in any way be disturbed in its relations to the English Church or Church Societies by any political changes in the country, and intimates that should things so shape themselves that the Church in England should think it proper to transfer the jurisdiction of the Mission to the Church in America, the Bishop would resign such transfer until he be assured of the conditions, as above, being complied with—and the article ends."

If it is suggested that the present Bishop lay down his pastoral staff with the knowledge that no successor will be consecrated to take it up, the suggestion is one which cannot be entertained for a moment. The transference of jurisdiction will convey to the American Church a solemn obligation to discharge all the responsibilities and obligations now resting on the Church of England with regard to this See. Foremost among those responsibilities is to maintain and perpetuate it.

His Lordship lays down this question "that the See of the Anglican Communion if maintained in its integrity, the Bishop of the See of Honolulu would be under any obligation to support one here. We could be joined to one of their existing missionary jurisdictions, and share with it the Episcopal duties of its Cleric. We do not resign forever the hope of a resident Bishop; it is but deferred until the Church with which we are connected feels justified and sees fit to appoint one, which will be, no doubt, as soon as one is required."

His Lordship lays much stress upon the "wrong that would be done to the whole Anglican communion if the Hawaiian Islands should cease to be a seat of the Anglican Episcopate."

"Such a course," he says, "would be injurious to the members of its founders, for so convinced were they that Honolulu was created a See of the Anglican Communion in perpetuity, that when King Kamehameha IV. died money was subscribed in England for a cathedral to be built in his memory on the site which the King had deeded to the Anglican Church."

"We do not think, under the circumstances, any such claim can be considered. As a matter of fact, the King did not deed this land to the Anglican Church. His gift for the cathedral site was deeded to the Society of the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic Church, their successors and assigns."

"And very wisely, too, for although it may not be generally known now, the founders knew that this Mission was not planted exclusively an Anglican Mission, but a joint Mission of the Churches in England and America, as we shall show. Moreover, as early as 1854, in the time of Kamehameha III., the political outlook and the destination of these Islands were very uncertain, and owing to the peculiar circumstances of the period, their annexation to the United States was then as eagerly sought both by the King and many white residents as it has been since. (Prof. Alexander's History of Hawaii.)"

In view, probably, of both these facts, the King and Bishop Staley wisely had this property deeded to the local Church, in order that it might pass either East or West, with the country itself, as time should determine, and that it might not be hampered by the claims of any other Church. Hawaii had appealed to the United States for the Church before she approached England; her interests lay in America, and it was only the weakness of the Church in that country at the time that prevented the American Church being planted here. However, a joint Mission was finally decided upon, as will be seen from a letter from Bishop Kip of California to the editor of the "Pacific Churchman," under date of September 21, 1866, in which he says:

"Previous to 1860 I had received repeated applications from the Islands to send a clergyman of our Church. The late Hon. W. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations, several times wrote to me on the subject. Unfortunately, we had no clergy to spare, there not being half enough for the work of our own Diocese. I applied to members both of the Domestic and Foreign Committees in New York, but received no encouragement!"

"In the summer of 1866 I went to England. During the previous spring Mr. Wyllie (knowing my intention) again wrote to me, by direction of the late King, requesting me to make an arrangement for them in England, to which Church he had already, I believe, applied. A number of letters on the subject passed, mine being submitted to the King, and the answers dictated by him to Mr. Wyllie. Hopeless of obtaining any clergy from our own country to establish the Church in Hawaii, I agreed to further that object in England. Accordingly, when I brought the matter before the Bishop of Oxford and London, both of whom entered heartily into it, I particularly remember one evening

I looked forward to the assembling of this fourth Synod about May in the present year. But when, on January 17th, constitutional government, under which this little kingdom has long enjoyed peace and prosperity, was overthrown, "the future of the Anglican Church in Hawaii hung in the balance, together with the political future of the Islands. Had the Government at Washington accepted the offers of the commissioners sent by the Provisional Government," "and annexation had taken place, we could not have held another Synod under our present constitution on American soil. An entire reorganization under the constitution of the American Church would have been necessary."

"Since our constitution remains unchanged, and we are now on American soil, on the Bishop's own showing, the political changes render an entire reorganization in order and necessary before another lawful Synod can be convened."

We are inclined to think that no reason exists why our Church relations with England must be disturbed because of annexation, if all persons concerned wish them to be preserved, but we argue, too, that there is no reason why such relations should not altogether cease at any time, if either the Church in England, or that in Hawaii desire it, and see it to be for the general good. We use the word "Church" as defined in Article XIX, in the Articles of Religion. And the Church in Hawaii now feels that the ends of religion would be better served, and her usefulness promoted, by her transfer to the Church in America on such terms as the ecclesiastical authorities in England and America, knowing the position of our Church, may consider right.

The Bishop lays down as a "fine question" that the See of Honolulu be maintained and perpetuated in its integrity. Interregnum are sometimes unavoidable. A resident Bishop is no doubt most desirable, but until we are much stronger we do not feel that the American Church would be under any obligation to support one here. We could be joined to one of their existing missionary jurisdictions, and share with it the Episcopal duties of its Cleric. We do not resign forever the hope of a resident Bishop; it is but deferred until the Church with which we are connected feels justified and sees fit to appoint one, which will be, no doubt, as soon as one is required."

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"At the close of our last Synod he speaks thus:

"We will draw his Lordship's attention to the printed report of the proceedings of the First Session of the Fourth Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church of Hawaii, opened on the 13th of December, 1888. In his own opening address to this Synod, he speaks thus:

"(Continued on Page Four.)

**FOUR DAYS LATER**

**Interesting Telegrams From the Outside World.**

**PRINCE HENRY REACHES KOBE**

**BOERS CASTING DYNAMITE GUNS AT JOHANNESBURG—OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CZAREVITCH'S DEATH.**

By the arrival of the Hongkong Ma-  
ra last evening the Advertiser is en-  
abled to give its readers four days' later news of the outside world. The  
principal happenings will be found be-  
low under appropriate headings:

**NEW TRANSVAAL PROPOSALS.**

**YOKOHAMA, July 15.**—The new pro-  
posals offered by the Transvaal are  
most complex, concessions being  
hedge round with elaborate limita-  
tions.

The Times describes the new pro-  
posals as a mockery, the Daily Tele-  
graph as rigmorole and inconsisten-  
tency, and the Daily Chronicle as curi-  
ously complicated.

**THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.**

**SHANGHAI, July 14.**—The Volks-  
raad, in debating upon the new fran-  
chise law, passed the preamble there-  
on.

The Cape Town branch of the Afri-  
kaner Bond has approved the new  
proposals and also the scheme for ar-  
bitration by judicial experts of differ-  
ences about the convention.

**CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.**

**SHANGHAI, July 17.**—The question  
as to offering Canadian troops to  
South Africa was raised in the Domin-  
ion House of Commons. Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier, Premier, speaking on this  
subject, hoped that the Transvaal  
would submit without resorting to hos-  
tilities.

**ENGINEERS FOR THE CAPE.**

**SHANGHAI, July 17.**—Fifteen offi-  
cers and 213 engineers of the Army  
Service Corps sailed for the Cape on  
Saturday.

**BOERS PREPARING FOR WAR.**

**YOKOHAMA, July 17.**—A local foun-  
dry at Johannesburg is casting dyna-  
mite mortars.

**SIR A. MILNER'S SPEECH.**

**YOKOHAMA, July 17.**—Sir Alfred  
Milner, in a speech opening the Cape  
Parliament, merely said that relations  
with the different states and colonies  
were friendly.

**RUSHING A BRITISH CAMP.**

**SIMLA, July 16.**—The following has  
reached here by letter under date of  
May 26th:

"A body of Chins to the number of  
about 200 attempted to rush the Brit-  
ish camp at Hattler, in Burma, on the  
morning of the 23d of May. Being dis-  
covered by a sentry, they fired a few  
shots, but, on having a volley fired at  
them, they retired, leaving one dead."

"They next attacked the Goorkha  
settlement, and killed three persons.  
Captain Sillery, commandant of the  
Chin hills, pursued the band from Fa-  
lam and over took them, killing six  
and capturing three, the remainder  
hiding with the wounded. The Chins,  
being surprised, made no resistance.  
Ranikao and the outlying Klang-klang  
villagers were the offenders. There  
were no casualties on the British  
side."

**BRITISH CRUISER ASHORE.**

**YOKOHAMA, July 14.**—From a pri-  
vate letter dated July 10th it is learned  
that the British cruiser Bonaventure  
had gone on the rocks in the vicinity of  
Kouailoff bay. The entire squadron  
had been trying for three days to get  
her off, but finding all efforts unsuc-  
cessful, the Admiral dispatched the  
cruiser Iphigenia to Vladivostock for  
assistance. The summer cruise of the  
squadron has for the present been  
abandoned.

**THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.**

**SAIGON, July 16.**—The review at  
Longchamps (i. e. the annual review  
held on the day of the national fete  
in the presence of the President of the  
Republic) was very brilliant. Presi-  
dent Loubet was warmly cheered and  
the crowd accorded an ovation to the  
mention of Major Marchand and his de-  
tachment of Sodomeesé troops.

The French National Fete was cele-  
brated everywhere with enthusiasm.

**VOLCANIC ERUPTION.**

**YOKOHAMA, July 12.**—The volcano  
Asama in Shinano province burst into  
eruption on the evening of the 10th  
inst.

**PRINCE HENRY.**

**KOBE, July 16.**—The German war-  
ships arrived here last night from Yo-  
kohama with Prince Henry on board.

Owing to the death of the Tsarevitch,  
his Highness will be unable to attend  
the various festivities which were being  
arranged in his honor. An exception  
is made in the case of the dinner  
at the German Club, but this will not  
be of an official character, and there  
will be no music and no speeches. The  
"Venetian Night," as well as the picnic  
at Suma, have been abandoned, and  
through the Consul the Prince has ex-  
pressed his deep regret to the German  
community at not being able to attend  
any festivities.

**THE CZAREVITCH.**

**SHANGHAI, July 17.**—The official  
account states that the late Czarevitch  
died from hemorrhage of the lungs,  
while on a solitary ride on a motor-  
cycle. Only a peasant woman attended  
his last moments.

**FRANCHISE PROPOSALS.**

**YOKOHAMA, July 17.**—The Afrikaner  
Bond, holding meetings at the Cape,  
are approving the franchise propos-  
als.

**LAVA FLOWS STOP****Pele Has Allowed Her Fires to Go Out.**

**Hawaii Shaken by Earthquakes Which Have Done No Damage.**

**Kilauea Is Still Quiescent.**

Passengers by the Mauna Loa report  
that the recent volcanic outbreak  
has ceased and the lava flows stopped.

The cessation of the flow occurred  
almost as suddenly as the outbreak.  
Those who took their last glance at  
Mauna Loa's stream of fire on the  
evening of the 23d inst., were aston-  
ished to find on the next morning that  
all was quiet. The eruption had  
ceased. During the day the whole  
island of Hawaii was shaken with  
earthquakes of various degrees. None  
were very heavy and no damage was  
done. Many of the old Kamaaina say  
that these disturbances are sure signs  
that Madame Pele is taking a short  
rest only to break forth with redoubled  
energy in a few days.

There have been no signs of activity  
in Kilauea further than those already  
reported.

Writing from Punaluu, the Adver-  
tiser's special correspondent says:

"On Monday about lunch-time Ha-  
waii had a heavy earthquake. It was  
most severe at Hilo and vicinity, and  
very light here. We have not seen  
any reflection from the volcano since  
the smoke that enveloped the island  
for several days disappeared. Accord-  
ing to all accounts the fire has ended  
and the lava flows have ceased. We  
are expecting a party from the scene  
of the eruption almost hourly, but it  
will be too late to reach you by this  
mail."

Telephone messages from the Vol-  
cano House to Captain Simerson of the  
Mauna Loa state that the flow must  
have ceased on Sunday night or Mon-  
day morning, and numerous private  
letters received here yesterday are to  
the same effect.

**Money Appropriated.**

The trustees of Oahu College have  
appropriated the funds necessary for  
the construction of a building and  
stone pier on which the seismograph,  
recently described in these columns, is  
to be set up. The Survey Department  
will furnish a man to look after it.

**CONDENSED ITEMS.**

An outbreak of cholera is reported  
from Kanagawa, Miyazaki and other  
places.

**SAGA, July 16.**—A case of cholera  
occurred here today.

The Kokumin says the Russo-Chine-  
se bank will shortly establish an  
agency at Moji.

From the beginning of the year up  
to July 13th, 642 cases of dysentery  
were reported in Kanagawa prefecture.  
Of these 104 have died, 165 recovered  
and 273 are under treatment.

Owing to the outbreak of dysentery  
in different parts of the country provi-  
sional quarantine stations have been  
set up in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Nagasaki  
and twenty other prefectures.

Miller, the man arrested on suspi-  
cion, is said to be an American of  
Irish extraction belonging to Buffalo,  
New York. He went to Japan on the  
ship Tam O'Shanter, from which he  
deserted. He was seen in the neighbor-  
hood about the time of the tragic-  
edy and had frequented the place be-  
fore. When arrested his face was badly  
scratched up. It was rumored that  
he had made a confession to the  
authorities implicating an accomplice.  
The Public Prosecutor was to enter a  
charge of premeditated murder against  
him.

**RUSSIAN DEMANDS.**

**PEKING, July 10.**—The Tsinling Ya-  
men seems to be inclined to permit the  
Russian demand for extending a rail-  
way to Peking.

The British government, according  
to the Shanghai Mercury, demands the  
dismissal and degradation of the gov-  
ernor of Kwelchow for his laxity  
in regard to the Fleming murder enquiry.  
Up to the present none of the mur-  
ders have been punished while it is com-  
mon knowledge that they are living  
openly close by the scene of the mur-  
der.

According to a reliable report from  
Peshawar, a General named Abdul Ha-  
kim Khan, and two or three clerks of  
the army pay department office at Cab-  
ul were recently blown from guns on  
the plain facing the infantry barracks  
at Cabul, in the presence of a large  
concourse of army officers and soldiers.  
The charge against the executed men  
was that they had, for some years past,  
been in the habit of cheating both offi-  
cers and men of portions of their sal-  
aries. This particular form of punish-  
ment has very rarely been resorted to  
of late years at Cabul, and the execu-  
tion of these men created something of  
a sensation.

**IT SAVES THE CHILDREN.**

About one month ago my child  
which is fifteen months old, had an  
attack of diarrhoea accompanied by  
vomiting. I gave it such remedies as  
are usually given in such cases, but  
as nothing gave relief, we sent for a  
physician and he was under his care  
for a week. At this time the child  
had been sick for about ten days and  
was having about twenty-five opera-  
tions of the bowels every twelve  
hours and we were convinced that  
unless it soon obtained relief it would  
not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-  
era and Diarrhoea Remedy was rec-  
ommended, and I decided to try it.  
I soon noticed a change for the better  
by its continued use a complete cure  
was brought about and it is now per-  
fectly healthy—C. L. Borgs, Stump-  
town, Olmsted Co., W. Va. For sale by  
Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents  
for H. I., and all druggists and dealers

**POWERFUL LIGHT****At the Diamond Head Light House.**

**Fifteen Hundred Candle Power Out of Three Quarters of a Gallon of Kerosene.**

The new lighthouse at Diamond Head is admirably serving the purpose for which it was erected. Everything is running as smoothly as could be desired, and every night the new beacon shines out as a guide for mariners. The light is furnished by the Washington lamp and is of 1,500 candle-power. A person standing in close proximity to the lighthouse at night-time would not realize that the beacon had any such power. But some distance out to sea an idea of the light's full strength is gained. A few nights ago the light was observed twenty-two miles away by one of the inter-island captains. That fact will give an idea of its intensity.

The plant is arranged with a duplicate system. There are two separate vaporizers, two separate valves, everything is duplicated. This is in case something should happen to the light that is burning. The mechanism is so perfect and yet so simple that in a little less than a minute and a quarter after the first light went out the second would be burning. This was learned by actual test a few nights ago.

The disc is three feet in diameter and five feet high and is made up of various prisms. Through one of these a sector of red light is thrown whose ray strikes the water a quarter of a mile beyond the bell buoy.

It takes just three-quarters of a gallon of kerosene to run this powerful light eleven hours, or an actual cost of about 25 cents a night.

The quarters of Captain Christian, the keeper, are cosily fitted up with everything that goes to lessen the tedium of the position.

**A YOKOHAMA HORROR.**

**Young American and Two Japanese Women Murdered.**

A terrible triple murder was committed at a Yokohama saloon early on the morning of the 17th inst., the victim being a young American, rather unfavorably known in the Settlement as Nelson Ward, and two young Japanese women, named respectively To-  
nokura Suye, aged 24, and Suzuki Aki, aged 19. An American named R. Milner has been arrested on suspicion. The saloon in question was kept by Suye herself, and Suzuki was one of the maid-servants. The crime was first discovered by a third maid-servant, named Tanaka Tomi, who had been absent during the night, but who returned at about 7 o'clock in the morning, when, to her horror, she found the body of young Ward lying in a pool of blood, on his left side, near a sofa in a room opening out of the bar. The blood had issued from a frightful wound in the throat, evidently inflicted with a knife or some sharp cutting instrument. Her suspicions being aroused by this awful discovery, as to the possible fate of her mistress, she hurried upstairs, where, on entering the latter's bedroom, her fears were verified by the sickening spectacle of Suye lying dead on the bed, which was a foreign one, from the effects of a gaping wound behind the left ear, while in the adjoining room Suzuki also lay dead on a Japanese futon, as the result of a wound inflicted in the same spot—behind the ear. Not content with simply killing the unfortunate women, the perpetrator of the crime had actually severed one of Suye's ears from her head, and the member was seen lying on the floor near the bed. The maid-servant at once informed the momban of her discovery, and he in his turn lost no time in notifying the police, who were quickly on the spot in force, and took possession of the premises.

**HEYWOOD TRADE MARK SHOE 1864.**

**Made in Worcester Mass.**

**Our Patent Shoe Extra Quality, Calf Vamp, Leather Lined Rubber Heel.**

**Positively Waterproof Sole.**

**Manufacturers' Shoe Store Sole Agents.**

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.**

**IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.**

**For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is never failing and permanent cure.**

**Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sores Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Hand and Nail Callus, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.**

**It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.**

**It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.**

**As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.**

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

**Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2d. each, and in cases containing sixteen bottles the quantity is sufficient to cover a permanent cure for the great majority of long-standing cases.**

**BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—**

**"CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE."**

**CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that the genuine article. Worked imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture, blown in the bottle without which none are genuine."**

**CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.**

**HONOLULU.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**SUGAR FACTORS**

**AGENTS FOR**

**The Ewa Plantation Co.**

**The Waialae Agricultural Co., Ltd.**

**The Kohala Sugar Co.**

**The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.**

**The Koloa Agricultural Co.**

**The Polynesian Iron Works, St. Louis.**

**Mo.**

**The Standard Oil Co.**

# THE SETTLEMENT

Scenes at the Annual Visit of the Board of Health.

## MOLOKAI LEOPERS WELL TREATED

Reckless and Rude Guests Visited—Brother Dutson's Noble Work—Prizes for Tree Planting.

At an early hour Saturday morning the steamer W. G. Hall cast anchor on the Molokai coast and a number of her passengers looked for the first time upon Kalauapapa, one of the villages of the far-famed leper settlement. The vessel brought, besides members of the Board of Health and their guests, about a hundred who had received permits to visit afflicted relatives in the colony. Their coming was expected. A large company had assembled to welcome them. The steamer's boats were soon lowered, and to the music of the Kalauapapa brass band the strong-armed rowers pulled for the rocky shore. The landing was made without difficulty. The permits, without which no one is permitted to visit the Settlement, were received by the proper officer, and soon those who had come to see relatives were reunited with them—for a day.

The village, with its white cottages, looked clean and bright in the morning sunshine, and the inhabitants not at all like a company of invalids. There were many who showed no outward trace of disease.

It was a pleasure to note how much is being done by self-sacrificing people, as well as by the Government, through the Board of Health, for these afflicted people. The Bishop Home for Girls, under the charge of Mother Marianne and assistants of the Franciscan Sisterhood, now has one hundred and twenty-four inmates, seventy-four girls and fifty women, some of whom have been inmates since their girlhood. It consists of numerous cottages in well-kept grounds, and here the visitors were entertained by music, a number of selections being played on the piano by one of the girls.

After a luncheon at the Board of Health cottage the party took horses and went over to Kalauapao, on the other side of the peninsula, where is located the Baldwin Home for Boys, under charge of Brother Dutson, known to almost everyone on the Islands as a noble Christian man who, thirteen years ago, went there to devote his life to the welfare of the unfortunate lepers. The Home consists of cottages built facing a square in a sheltered spot. The ground, originally covered with stones, has been cleared up and planted with grass, shrubs and flowers, and is now a very attractive place.

The Home at present shelters one hundred and twenty-five men and boys. Brother Dutson is a believer in useful occupation for the body and mind. Under his direction, and by his example those who are able work in beautifying and cultivating the grounds. The garden is a model one, and its produce adds much to the comfort of those in the Home. Instruction is given from time to time in the school. Brother Dutson tries to have every member of his afflicted family able to read and write, but at the same time not to weary them by too much instruction.

An organized band in uniform is a feature of the Home, and played for some time for the visitors, and it was evident that they enjoyed the performance, while giving pleasure to their guests.

The saddest event of the day was witnessing the parting between the afflicted and their friends. Many were the sad farewells at the landing. The warmth of human affection overcame the fear of disease in that hour when they were to part, perhaps never to meet again on earth, and there were tender kisses and embraces for those so soon to be left behind, while the unutterably pathetic sound of the parting cries filled the air. Still, it must have been consoling to friends to know that the wants of their dear ones were and would continue to be so well provided for, and that although science has as yet discovered no cure for the malady, much can be, and is being done, to alleviate the affliction.

Just before leaving, Mr. W. O. Smith announced that the newspapers of Honolulu would give five prizes for success in tree-culture. The first prize is to be \$50, the second \$40, the third \$30, the fourth \$20, and the fifth \$10. These prizes are to be awarded October 1, 1890, and competition is open to all the inhabitants of the Settlement. Mr. Smith also offered five prizes for the best-kept grounds, to be awarded April 1, 1890. For the best-kept and neatest grounds the first prize is to be \$25, the second \$20, the third \$15, the fourth \$10, and the fifth \$5. Like the prizes for success in tree-culture, these are open to all the inhabitants of the colony. The committee to award the prizes consists of W. O. Smith and Charles B. Reynolds of Honolulu, and William Nodder of Kalauapapa.

During the past year the water supply for the Settlement has been so much increased by laying of larger mains that it is now sufficient for irrigation, and there are well-founded hopes that great success may now be reached in the growing of trees, which has hitherto been difficult on account of the lack of water.

The passage home was a speedy and very pleasant one. At a few minutes past 4 o'clock the vessel sailed, and by 9 p.m. the passengers were ashore.

In Honolulu. The homeward trip was enlivened by many Hawaiian songs from the native passengers.

D. H. Hitchcock III.

D. H. Hitchcock, who has been visiting Hookipa, in Kona, for the purpose of recuperating his health, was seized with a severe attack of asthma, and became so ill that the steamer Hawaii was sent to bring him home on Thursday evening. He arrived about 11 o'clock on Thursday evening. He is at present more comfortable, and with good medical care will soon, it is believed, be restored to his usual health.—Hilo Tribune.

Accounts Approved.

Judge Perry has approved the accounts of Godfrey Brown, John McGuire and T. R. Walker, trustees of the estate of James Woods, who charged themselves with receipts aggregating \$11,892.68 and asked to be allowed the sum of \$12,956.68, showing a balance due them of \$1,064.02. The accounts show that the estate owed the trustees the sum of \$18,015.00 on December 31, 1887, and \$19,079.02 on December 31, 1888.

## FROM THE CRATER

Lava Flow Has Stopped for the Present.

Surveyor Baldwin Reports That the Eruption Has Ceased—McCandless Party Found No Lava.

Reports by the Kinau yesterday confirm those received early last week to the effect that the recent eruption on the slopes of Mokuaweoewo had ceased.

Surveyor E. D. Baldwin and his brother C. W. Baldwin were about the latest to return to Hilo from the scene of the recent outbreak. They went up the trail back of Hilo which goes through the woods and onto the flow of 1852. From Humuula sheep station they had a view of the whole line of flow and its outbreak at the crater. The survey observations were made from that point. This route, however, is so rough and difficult that it is not to be recommended for general use. It is mostly over broken palaoehoe. Mr. Baldwin reports the eruption as having ceased. No advance was made at the end of the flow during the day and two nights which they spent there, and nothing but a little smoke appeared in the crater. It appears to have subsided about the time that the earthquake shock of the early part of the week occurred. According to Mr. Baldwin the flow had not turned toward Hilo, nor is there any evidence that it would have taken this direction had it continued.

The McCandless party returned on the Kinau. They visited the crater by way of Kawiahae. At the time of their arrival the lava was still hot but the flow had entirely ceased. It was remarked by this party that vegetation within ten feet of the lava hardly yet cooled, was as green as if no boiling lava had接触ed it, showing that the lava must have pretty well cooled off before it finally stopped.

### FRESH OUTBREAK REPORTED.

A letter received from Oahu by a gentleman in this city, contains a hurriedly written postscript to the effect that news had just reached him that the eruption had broken out again with renewed vigor, but the gentleman who received the letter could not be found that night.

### BIG STOCK DEAL.

Three Hundred Shares of Oahu Changed Hands Yesterday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The sale of 300 shares of the paid-up stock of the Oahu Sugar Company reported on the Honolulu Stock Board yesterday morning was the largest single transaction that has taken place for some weeks. The price was \$183 1-8, the total amounting to \$55,000. Chas. J. Falk was the seller and Albert Haas the buyer. Both brokers were extremely reticent concerning the matter. Mr. Falk acknowledging that he had received his money and Mr. Haas that he had the stock in his pocket.

The latter broker, however, said finally that the purchase was made for account of parties living on the Mainland, and that he considered it by far the best investment made in the stock market this season.

### INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

Specimens of Lava From Old and New Flows.

The Pearson & Potter Co. have on exhibition in one of their show windows a number of specimens of lava that are of especial interest just now.

Samples of lava are shown from the flow of 1880-81, as well as from the present flow; and also some specimens picked up on the latest active crater while it was actually in eruption. These latter are the trophies of A. M. Atherton, who climbed the fiery cone and who is said to have made the nearest approach of anyone to the mouth of the crater.

There is also shown one sample of yellow sulphur rock from Kilauea.

## PROF. HITCHCOCK

Dartmouth College Scientist Talks on Ash Formations.

### MAUNA LOA'S NEW GROWTH

Views on the Relation of Earthquakes With Lava Flows—Soli Investigations.

Professor C. H. Hitchcock, the geologist of Dartmouth College, who has been on Hawaii for the past two months, returned on the Kinau. His visit to the Islands at this time was mainly to investigate the ash formations on Hawaii, but he was fortunate in being able to include the recent eruption of Mokuaweoewo in his trip.

He found in all parts of the island evidence that prior to this century there had been explosive eruptions by which great volumes of volcanic ash have been blown out and distributed generally over the island.

"On the other side of Hawaii," he told the Hawaii Herald, "it is quite apparent in the soil, though it is of a lighter color than on this side owing to the lack of rain. On the Oahu road it is in plain view in many of the cuts and my investigations showed that fundamental base of the island formation is lava. In subsequent years there was an explosive eruption which sent out ashes in the form of smoke, so fine was it in texture. This settled over the island and years afterward these ashes became soil and seeds carried by the wind or by birds were dropped on it and took root." Then came another ash-flow and that is what appears on the surface. It was many years ago, evidently, when this took place, as the vegetable growth on this side of the island bears witness. This combination is what makes the soil of Oahu so wonderfully rich and the fact that it has not packed enables people to run sticks into the ground a number of feet without an effort. I would say that the large quantity of smoke noticeable over these islands and far out at sea contained a percentage of this same ash, though I do not know positively that such is the case. As to the date of the last flow of this character, it would be hard to determine. I am not familiar with the history of the Islands as to the reign of kings, but we know that what is known as the Umi road, which was built under the direction of that sovereign, is on top of the most recent ash-flow.

"It is possible that damage has been done by them to the extent of covering up buildings, primitive ones, of course, though it probably was not accompanied by loss of life. Unlike the flow at Pompeii, which was of gravel, and came suddenly, this came gradual, and persons had time to get out of the way. It is easy to imagine the destruction of the native houses of that time because they were frail compared with those of today. It is barely possible that these explosive eruptions from Mauna Loa have ceased, and that there will be but one kind, such as the recent one, in the future."

Questioned regarding the relation of the earthquake of Monday with the subsiding of the lava flow, Professor Hitchcock said:

"It is difficult to fix the connection; it may be that the explosion of the gas, which caused the shock, opened up heretofore closed channels under the surface of the mountain side, and that the lava is escaping somewhere. On the other hand, it may mean that there is a flow going in another direction, possibly into the sea, by distinctively underground channels. Kilauea, we know, is active during long or short periods and then surface activity ceases. The fire and lava disappear somewhere but scientists have not yet discovered the direction. Eruptions may continue from time to time on this island for many years to come, but I look for them to be principally on Mauna Loa because that is the youngest mountain. Geologists have a rule for determining the relative difference in the age of islands, and following this rule we find that the end of Hawaii around Kohala was made first; then came Mauna Kea, and finally Mauna Loa. The process of formation has continued through thousands of years. We obtain our results by measurement of the ravines and calculating the time necessary for the water to cut through the lava and earth. Excepting the Waiau, you have no ravines in this part of the island. Mauna Loa has no water courses, consequently there are no canyons. As conditions change these may, in a sense, develop. We studied the building of Mauna Loa and find that it is by layers of lava which have come in flows precisely as the last one. If you will listen to the accounts given by persons who have watched the growth of the new cone from almost nothing to its present dimensions, you will hear the duplicate, almost, of the story of the building of Mauna Loa as scientists have proved by their investigations. Should these lava flows continue the shape of the mountain must surely change."

### A TESTIMONIAL

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax St., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Bennett, Farnum & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. P. Ritter, all druggists and dealers.



ABDUR RAHAMAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

The amir of Afghanistan is not dead, according to the latest reports, is not in poor health notwithstanding recent rumors. He is a picturesque and crafty old Oriental and fully realizes the important position he occupies because of the fact that his realm is the natural barrier between Russia and India. The amir has an army of 150,000.

## MASTER'S REPORT FOOTBALL SEASON

Brings Up an Interesting Question.

Assured From the Meeting on Saturday.

As to Liability of Guardians and Administrators for Interest on Uninvested Funds.

Judge Perry has made an order in the matter of the estate of Evelyn Nichols Bidwell, by which Jonathan Shaw, the guardian, is ordered to forthwith deliver to Fannie B. Nichols, mother of said minor, a certain trunk and lady's gold watch now in his possession, for the use of said ward; also that he do forthwith pay the said Fannie B. Nichols the sum of \$150 to be used in providing a suitable wardrobe for said minor and the payment of her traveling expenses to California.

In the same estate Henry Smith, as master, has filed his report on the ac-

count of Jonathan Shaw as guardian in which an interesting question arises.

In which an interesting question arises.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1890.

**HAWAII NO COLONY.**

The debates in Congress, during its last session, show that the statesmen and politicians, and the law professors, cannot agree about the inherent power of expansion in the Constitution; over the territories. The Judiciary has at no time passed directly on the question, though it has held in several special cases that Congress held supreme control over the territories, and made no qualifications that this control was subject to the Constitution.

There are really only a few people here who are interested in this constitutional question so far as it concerns the rights of men. But there is some fear that Congress may, in its wisdom, hold that the relations of Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico to the United States are the same, and if they are, Congress is possessed of the power to discriminate against them by tariff legislation. If, however, it can be established that the blanket of the Constitution covers Hawaii, then Hawaii is in a warm and comfortable bed of protection, while the Philippines and Porto Rico are left out in the snowdrifts and icy blasts of discrimination.

Now, whatever speculative constructions may be put upon the extension of the Constitution, regarding the other territories, the relation of Hawaii to be settled by the terms of the formal contract between the United States and Hawaii, which is expressed in the Newlands' Resolution. If a careful examination of this contract is made, it will be seen that there is not the least analogy between the Hawaiian and the Porto Rico case. Hawaii enters the Federal Union by contract, and not by sale or conquest.

That part of the contract which forbids discrimination is contained in the provision:

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged." Hawaii accepted annexation on these terms, and they are binding.

This is a contract which calls for the extension of the customs laws and regulations of the United States—the laws that prevail throughout the national domain. There is no qualification whatsoever that Congress may enact "such custom laws and regulations" as it may elect. The use of this language might open the way for discriminations. The language used for this any special legislation. It calls plainly for "the customs laws and regulations" as they exist and are applicable to the existing States and territories. These laws contain no discriminations whatsoever against any State or territory and provide for no colonial rule.

The contract of annexation goes further. It provides that until Congress shall enact the extension of these laws to Hawaii, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States shall remain unchanged. The free entry of Hawaiian sugar into the ports of the Mainland is promised and suspended until the extension of other laws are made which continue the free entry of our sugars.

There are no vague provisions in this article of the annexation contract. Whatever the views of public men, influenced by party interests, may be regarding the Constitution itself; whose provisions are wisely made general and elastic in many respects, there remains for guidance in legislation upon Hawaiian matters, a formal contract which Congress will execute according to its terms.

Any attempt, on our behalf, or on behalf of individuals, to throw up this contract, and ask our courts to substitute for it the vague rights under the Constitution, before Congress has acted in the matter, might launch us upon a sea of political trouble.

A contract with the United States which excludes legislation which discriminates against us is quite sufficient as it stands. Congress may hold that the Constitution covers Porto Rico and the Philippines, but at the same time, that it does not prevent discriminating legislation against territories which are separated without any conditions. When it deals with Hawaii, it will execute its contract.

**MAKING PUBLIC POLICY.**

In a free country the censorship of news may retard, but cannot suppress the diffusion of knowledge. During the Civil war, it was often attempted by Secretary Stanton but failed. The soldier has the right to use the post office, and he will write plainly to his friends.

The truth about the campaign in Luzon has not been told in the newspaper despatches because they are subject to control, or their correspondents are, but gradually the people are getting accurate information from the soldiers themselves about the conduct of the war. The effect of this information in shaping public policy will be seen in the coming session of Congress.

On the whole, the volunteers are rather disgusted with the war business. They are willing enough to fight for their country, if it is necessary, but men who are enduring severe hardships must feel that the endurance is a patriotic duty. The obligation of the United States to preserve the Philippines from anarchy is high and solemn, but it is a moral rather than a patriotic obligation. As an Idaho soldier said, "I would rather fight to maintain order and decency in my own State which seemed to be in the hands of a mob, than fight for the preservation of order among the Filipinos." Besides, when the volunteers get no sleep, have sore feet, is weakened with fever, and stands up to his waist in water, and dodges Filipino shots, he is in no pleasant mood to read at one of the home Hawaiian journals an editorial written by an editor, who sits in a comfortable chair telling him that he is gloriously following the Star of Empire. He believes that the editor ought to take his turn at it, and try the fever and sore feet and swamps and bullets.

The Bangor (Maine) Commercial publishes a letter from Capt. Hersey of the 12th U. S. Regulars now in Luzon. Capt. Hersey is a man of reputation in Maine. The letter is addressed to the captain's father. This is an extract:

"The volunteers have done splendid fighting, there is no doubt about that. The great criticism to be made on them is their utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare. I heard a man of the Montana Regiment state that, when he had a new revolver issued to him he tried it on an innocent native, who was paddling a boat out in the stream. The revolver proved to be a good one, for the native fell over dead into the water. He thought it was a good joke. He also told of one of his comrades, who, when a native (wounded), asked him for water, kicked him in the head until he died."

Filipinos claim that their women are ravished, and I guess with a good deal of truth. So far I have heard of no such disgraceful acts being done by any of the regulars. In my opinion, the hatred created by these acts of wanton cruelty will make anything like a cordial feeling between the insurgents and Americans, for a good many years to come, impossible, even if we succeed in conquering them by force of arms."

No one, for a moment, believes that the body of volunteers would tolerate such conduct. But we have had here, in the case of a Regiment of volunteers an unfortunate reputation given by lawless and cruel men to a body of really patriotic soldiers.

The year is over. The war editors are off on their summer vacations. The offers of enlistment as common soldiers at \$15 per month are moderate, although a multitude of men are eager to serve as officers. The garish lights are turned off. Through the medium of thousands of letters written by intelligent men, who carry rifles, the "hell" of war is taken home to the people, and the political leaders who naturally follow the popular will will not hesitate to declare what that will be during the coming session of Congress. This is the people's war, not the President's. Let us now see how the people will manage it. We have faith that they will finish what they have undertaken. The war of 1812 was a war brought about by one of the political parties. The Mexican war was made by the slave power. The Civil war was a war for union, and against general disruption. The war now existing, has become at last an effort to preserve order, and prevent anarchy in a foreign land. It is a new departure. It will not be abandoned.

One of the oppressive features of our land system is that there is little available land for market gardening. The Portuguese who are model cultivators of small parcels still complain that they cannot buy land near the city at reasonable prices, for the cultivation of "garden truck." A large dealer in fruit says that while watermelons may be purchased in the San Francisco market at 15 and 25 cents apiece, the same fruit sells in local markets at 50 and 75 cents apiece. The same remark applies to grapes. This dealer states as the reason, for these high prices, the scarcity of land, and the inability of small farmers to purchase it. Several attempts to purchase land near the city for the general cultivation of market produce, have failed. Possibly the colonists on the Waiau plateau may be able to supply the demand. But the item of transportation will be a costly one with them. The paradise of the Pacific needs cheaper watermelons and other fruits.

**“HUM IN HISTORY.”**

Among the interesting papers published in the "Hawaiian Spectator" of the year 1888, are translations of articles written by intelligent natives on the subject of the abolition of idolatry before the missionaries arrived.

In one of the articles the native author says: "The natives frequently hear foreigners say that the tabu system was foolish. Moreover, females often ate in secret, food prohibited to them, and yet their lives were not cut short; the men did the same thing and continued to live. Another thing observed was, that after intoxicating drinks were obtained, and the chiefs became intemperate, they did not themselves observe the tabu, and the god did not destroy them for their temerity."

Immediately after the death of Kamehameha I, his successor Lunalilo celebrated his accession to the throne of Hawaii. The native historian says: "He sent the overseer of the rum department to obtain the good creature for a drunken session which was held on the ocean in canoes, and continued two days at Kailua."

When the King landed, the man stood in tip-toe of wonder to see their chief regaling himself with his female coadjutors with the luxury of the glass and the pipe. Strange as it may seem, this shook the tabu system to ruin. When notice of these doings was sent to the other islands, "Kauai, Oahu, and Maui," united with Hawaii in a general jubilee at this emancipation of the kingdom."

A cynical essayist might well choose for his subject: "What has the saloon done for Hawaii?" or "The big in history" and assign it an honorable place in the agencies which abolished idolatry.

From our own standpoint the discussions among the native theologians of those days had a humorous side to it. Some of the old priests who refused to follow the higher criticism of the traditional idolatry, as it was pronounced by Lunalilo, under the influence of rum, stood steadfastly for the ancient faith. They, like strict Romanists, believed in the religion which they had inherited. They spurned the Robertson Smiths and the Briggess and the Lyman Abbotts of those days, who were destroying the old landmarks. One recognizes the oneness of human nature, when he reads what the native historian writes. "These priests who favored the old idolatry, repeated also this proverb of the ancient Hawaiians—'Righteousness enriches a nation, but wicked kings make it poor.' So that before Christianity touched them, these pagans had a proverb which King Solomon may have sent centuries ago by special messengers to one of the kings of Hawaii. And, no doubt, as these pagan theologians discussed the overthrow of their time honored idolatry, they said to each other with one accord, "what a terrible thing the saloon is!"—"the 'jig' is our destruction."

We have in this, evidence that the ancient pagan priests agreed cordially with the modern Temperance people that rum is a dreadful evil.

The scientists insist, of course, that these events were the phenomena of evolution, in which both evil and good are active agencies. This is denied by those who regard evolution as a pernicious doctrine. "Whosoever the truth may be, it in no way lessens the value of the work of the men who opportunely came and gathered together the disorganized elements and with them built a new nation."

**THE BARKING SANDS INDUSTRY.**

The Advertiser has persistently advised the diversifying of our industries. But the project is not regarded favorably by our capitalists. "Sugar it is, sugar it shall be." The warnings of economic history, posted on our commercial highways, are obliterated with the paint brush of indifference and ignorance.

But the ways of men are devious, and the mind of the "crowd" often runs in unexpected channels. It is therefore possible that the industry of developing the "barking sands" of these islands may instantly attract attention, and turn the public mind to a new and a diversified industry. It is

therefore possible that the industry of developing the "barking sands" of these islands may instantly attract attention, and turn the public mind to a new and a diversified industry. It is

therefore possible that the industry of developing the "barking sands" of these islands may instantly attract attention, and turn the public mind to a new and a diversified industry. It is

the Territory which is now dreadfully slated to stand by the enormous cargo of sugar stowed on one side may be righted and put on an even keel by stowing on the port side many bags of the barking sands industry.

A "conservative" calculation places the pay value of the stock of a corporation organized to promote the industry of the barking sands at the sum of at least \$10,000,000. About \$9,000,000 of paid up stock should go to the promoters, while the remaining \$1,000,000 should be allotted to the public, who would feel insulted if neglected.

A ten per cent. yearly dividend on

the total amount of the stock would be \$1,000,000.

There are about 1,400,000 people on earth, and the yearly sale of one million bags at a net profit of one million of dollars secures the dividend.

The "Barking Sands" company should become a gilt edged affair. Our banks which are exceedingly cautious

in making loans on stocks, would hardly fail to advance money up to par on such a security.

Neither the beet sugar industry, nor Cuba nor Port

Rico will compete with it. The only

source of similar sands is in Nar-

ebah, Arabia, near the Red Sea, and

that is in the hands of churlish Arabs,

without any enterprise, who spend

their time bowering towards the east,

shouting, "Allah is great," and in

scratching themselves. There is no

danger from that direction.

The formation of the "Barking

Sands" company should not be under-

taken by a single promoter, but all of

the promoters in good and regular

standing should cordially unite in a

joint operation, so that it will become

the most active stock on the list.

**GOOD DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.**

If the argument recently advanced here in favor of the extension of the Constitution over these Islands is correct, it is certainly good Democratic and rather poor Republican doctrine. During the debates in the Senate which preceded the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, the Democrats opposed that part of the treaty which provided for the cession of the Philippines, and the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain therefor. It was urged by the Democrats that the moment they became the property of the United States, the Constitution covered them, and made the people citizens (not voters) of the United States and entitled to the personal rights of citizens. The Republican Senators denied that the Constitution would extend to the Islands until Congress enacted the extension by proper legislation.

Senator Daniel, who opposed the annexation of Hawaii, also opposed the annexation of the Philippines by the act of cession for a given sum of money. He said in the debate (Congressional Record, p. 1554): "The Philippine Islands will become a part of the United States the moment that the Treaty is ratified. The Constitution of the United States will extend over them the moment that it is ratified."

\* \* \* A territory of the United States is just as much a part of it as any foot of soil in it."

The moment of cession is the moment of constitutional accession, and with constitutional accession it becomes the solemn and sworn duty of Congress to provide equal laws to these equal communities, to secure these equal privileges."

The Senator opposed the Treaty because it would sever the Filipinos rights under the Constitution.

Senator Money (Democrat) of Mississippi said (Congressional Record, p. 1619): "They (my opponents) do not shake my conviction that wherever the flag of the United States floats, whether on sea or on land, all of that domain which it brings within our jurisdiction is under and subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

When Senator Spooner (Republican) of Wisconsin was asked in debate what his opinion was (C. R. p. 1577) he replied: "It might very well be decided either way," and, "how a court would decide it I do not know." The prevailing view among the Republican Senators was that the Constitution would not extend.

And now there are some people here who are running a journal in the interests of the Republican party, who are denouncing the judges of our Territorial court, although they followed good Republican doctrine, and have refused assent to the strong Democratic doctrine urged by Senators Daniel, Money and others.

The attitude of party leaders during the debate in Congress seems to have been forgotten. Some of the irreconcilables here, wish President McKinley to get rid of our territorial judges, although they have repudiated Democratic and approved of Republican doctrine in making their decision on the Constitutional question. Naturally enough, the Republicans were in no haste to approve of an interpretation which would admit 10,000,000 of Filipinos to American citizenship under the Constitution, and prevent any tacit discrimination.

There is nothing for which men pay out their money so freely as for the satisfaction of their curiosity. There are always fortunes in three headed calves, in living skeletons, and other respectable freaks. In the "barking sands" there is something that appeals to the deep love of mystery in man. They possibly contain communications from the other world, which are not understood and require interpretation. This baffling mystery should have an enormous cash value. The ship of

**Terrible Pains.****CHURCH MATTERS**

(Continued from Page 1.)

at Fulham Palace, where I showed Mr. Wyllie's letters to the Bishop of London, and we went fully into the matter. It was agreed that it should be a joint Mission; that two or three clergy should be sent out by the Church of England, and the same number by the American Church, when practicable. The animus of the whole affair was shown in a single remark made to me on this occasion by the Bishop of London. "I am happy," said he, "that the application for this Mission comes from an American Bishop, so that it cannot be said that the Church of England is obstructing itself on the Islands." A public meeting, to be presided over by the Bishop of Oxford, was then called, and I was requested to be present to make necessary explanations. As I had an engagement in the country which prevented my being there, I wrote a long letter to the Bishop of Oxford, giving all the statements which I had verbally made to him and the Bishop of London. When I next met him, he told me that my letter was read at the meeting, and then placed on file, to show at any future time the reasons for this action.

I would mention also that the Bishop of New York, who was then in England, being consulted, gave his cordial approbation to the measure.

It was the following year, 1881, that the Bishop of Oxford, in a discussion which took place in the Upper House of Convocation on the subject of Missionary Birmingham said:

"The present mail has brought me a letter from the Bishop of California, who points out the importance of making the Islands a missionary centre. Further, the American Church is very anxious to unite with the Church of England on this work. And Bishop Potter states that they will undertake to support one or possibly two missionary clerics, to work with the Bishop whom the Church of England may send out. All this is matter of the deepest interest and the greatest importance; and I think it most important that we should at once consider the question." The result was that many of those who sympathized with the object, came together and formed a committee, consisting of Church dignitaries, noblemen and gentlemen; several of them members of the Committees of the two venerable Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

Within one month after the Bishop of Oxford's speech in Convocation the following statement was published and circulated:

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—The Committee for promoting the establishment of a Church in Honolulu, in communion with the Churches of England and America, having taken into consideration the King of Hawaii's desire to receive a Mission from the Church of England headed by a Bishop, are of opinion that measures should be taken for fulfilling the desire thus put forward, by God into the heart of His Majesty. That as it appears by letters from the Bishops of California and New York, that there is a readiness on behalf of the American Church to unite in this effort, the Committee will with gratitude to God soon open a campaign for this purpose. The two great branches of the Reformed Catholic Church.

"That the Bishops of California and New York be requested to convey to the Church in America most earnest invitations from this Committee to unite in the work."

The two venerable societies, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, immediately signified their approval of the movement by liberal grants in its aid. And on the 15th of December, Bishop Staley was consecrated for the See of Honolulu, which place he reached in the autumn of 1882. The responsibilities assumed by each Church we do not know, but that this Mission was a joint Mission is shown by the fact of the American Church sending out two clergymen as soon as practicable, as agreed between the Bishops of California and London, endowed by the Bishop of New York. Although owing no doubt to the Civil war, this was not practicable until 1886. The Rev. G. B. Whipple was one of those sent out.

We do not think the arguments of the Bishop of Honolulu, either in favor of the obligations attached to the American Church, or the perpetuation of the See of Honolulu are reasonable or tenable. We think that perhaps the Church in Hawaii, although weak, knows best what is for her own good, and, without commanding upon her past, since she seeks, and we may say almost unanimously seeks, to be released from the Episcopal Jurisdiction of the Church of England and transferred to that of the United States, that she should be permitted to do so, and on what conditions she

**AN AGREED CASE**

Of Importance to Olao  
Lease Holders.

Supreme Court to Pass on Rights  
of Those Who Took Up Land  
in That District.

There has been filed in the Supreme Court a document of considerable importance to owners and lessees of land in the Olao district of Hawaii. It is the submission of an agreed case, which will determine the rights of all parties who may be similarly affected. The case will come up at the September term and it is entitled E. A. Horan, plaintiff, against Sanford B. Dole, as President; J. A. King, as Minister of the Interior, and J. F. Brown, as Agent of Public Lands, respectively, of the Republic of Hawaii. Following is the statement of facts agreed on:

That on the 26th day of January, 1894, the plaintiff, E. A. Horan, purchased of A. G. Curtis lease No. 50, Series B, tr lot No. 234 in the District of Puna, Olao survey, Island of Hawaii, that said lease was duly assigned in writing and said transfer authorized by the written consent of the Crown Land Commissioners, endorsed thereon.

That the plaintiff immediately after said assignment took possession of the lot, paid the rent as it became due, and occupied and cultivated and improved the premises according to the stipulations of the lease from the date of said assignment up to the 20th day of June, 1896, at which time he made application for the purchase of the lot.

That the reason plaintiff applied for a patent to said land at that time was that his money and resources were exhausted, and in order to cultivate the land he had planted in coffee, and to clear and cultivate an additional area, it was necessary for him to raise money, and that the only means he had of so doing was by procuring a patent of said land and mortgaging the same.

That on July 1st, 1896, an agreement of sale was entered into with the Commissioners of Public Lands for said lot 234, that he performed all the conditions required and a patent was issued to him for the same, containing an area of forty-seven and a quarter acres, that since the issuance of said patent he has continued to reside upon, cultivate and improve said land, and on June 6, 1899, and now, has the entire area under cultivation, and has placed improvements thereon valued at \$2,400, and has expended in actual cash on said land the sum of \$9,000.

That when the plaintiff entered into the agreement of sale with the Commissioners of Public Lands, he did not intend to waive his right to take the additional amount of land allowed to him under Section 76, Part IX of the Land Act of 1896.

That when the new Olao survey was made the plaintiff immediately made preparation to make application for the purchase of additional land, allowed him under the law; that he was advised by the sub-agent at Hilo that he would not be permitted to purchase land for the reason that he had received a patent for the land covered by his lease; that on April 7th he addressed a letter to President Dole and the Minister of the Interior in which he stated that he neglected to make application for the additional area allowed him under the law and asked the privilege of taking up the additional amount allowed by law, you will have the same chance as the rest. It is my expectation that they will all be allowed this privilege."

To this letter President Dole replied: "The Government is considering the matter of all Crown leases under similar circumstances, and if any of them are granted the privilege of taking up the additional amount allowed by law, you will have the same chance as the rest. It is my expectation that they will all be allowed this privilege."

That the plaintiff accepted the letter of President Dole as a promise and guarantee that he would be allowed the privilege of taking additional lands notwithstanding the fact that he had taken a patent; if any of the Crown land lessees were given this privilege.

That on the 24th of April, 1899, a notice was published that lessees of Olao lots under leases from the Crown Land Commissioners who had not taken up the additional land to which they were entitled might make application for such additional land within the portion of the new Olao tract shown and numbered as lots 100 to 136.

That in pursuance of such notice the plaintiff presented himself in person at the office of the sub-agent in Hilo on the 6th of June, 1899, with the other Crown land lessees and presented his application for the purchase of additional land under said Section 76, Part IX of the Land Act of 1896.

That the plaintiff made his application in the usual form, which was accepted by the sub-agent, and he was given a number in drawing for position in the line for selection of lots, and he selected lots 107, 108 and 109 in the new Olao survey, containing an area of 150 acres.

That on the 30th day of June, 1899, the defendants, acting in their official capacity, denied the plaintiff's application and refuse to issue to him a patent for the lots selected.

That Crown land lessees in Olao who appeared at the Land Office in Hilo on the said 6th day of June, 1899, have been permitted to purchase additional land so as to make their aggregate holding 100 acres or less, and patents concerning the same in fee have been issued therefor.

The plaintiff contends that under the law and the facts he is entitled as of

right to purchase, at the appraised value, the lots selected by him, to wit: Olao lots Nos. 107-9, and asks that the defendants be ordered to issue to him a patent conveying the same to him in fee on receipt of the appraised value of the said lands.

The defendants deny this right and assert that the plaintiff lost the right or privilege of purchasing additional land when he accepted a patent for the land held under his Crown land lease. LeBlond & Galbraith and O'Farrell & Parke, for plaintiff, and Attorney General Cooper for the defendants.

**PROBATE CASES****Petitions for Letters of Administration.****Inventory of the Robert Greive Estate — Adopted Child Who Is Not an Heir.**

**Nearly Run Down**  
The schooner Blanche and Ella, which is owned by Captains Nilson and Dukot, had a narrow escape from being run down by a strange bark last Saturday night. Captain Nilson, who was at the wheel when the lookout sang out the warning, had barely time enough to put the helm hard to port before the stranger flew by.

**TO PLANT TREES****Some Prizes for Willing Workers.****Inducements Offered for the Improvement of Residence at the Leper Settlement.**

The following prizes have been offered with a view to encouraging tree-planting and the improvement of residence grounds at the Leper Settlement:

The Hawaiian Star, the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Evening Bulletin and Independent, newspapers of Honolulu, offer prizes of \$60, \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 respectively, to be paid to such persons residing at Kalaupapa or Kalawao, Molokai, who shall show the best results in tree-planting at said Kalaupapa or Kalawao between August 1, 1899, and October 1, 1900. No person to be entitled to more than one prize. Trees planted prior to August 1, 1899, not to be included. A committee of three persons will award the prizes. In making the awards the committee are not to be governed only by the number of trees planted, but all the circumstances are to be taken into consideration. The committee to consist of the following members: W. O. Smith, C. B. Reynolds, William Notley.

William O. Smith, of Honolulu, offers five prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 respectively to the persons residing at Kalaupapa or Kalawao, Molokai, who shall show the best results in improving the condition and appearance of their respective premises between August 1, 1899, and April 1, 1900. No person to be entitled to more than one prize. The committee appointed to award the prizes for tree-planting will award these prizes.

In making the awards the committee will, so far as they can, take into consideration, all of the circumstances. The removal of stones, planting grass and flowers, and similar improvements, will be considered by the committee.

Prizes to be paid in April, 1900.

**THE BIDWELL ESTATE.****Supplementary Report Filed by the Master, Henry Smith.**

In the matter of the Estate of Evelyn Bidwell, a minor, a motion has been filed by Humphreys & Hankey, attorneys for Fannie B. Nichols, the next friend of said minor, that the supplementary report of Henry Smith, appointed master therein, be confirmed and that a decree be entered in conformity therewith.

In the supplementary report referred to, Henry Smith, as master, finds that the total interest chargeable against Jonathan Shaw, the guardian, for various sums retained in his hands for various periods instead of reinvesting the same, to be \$262.63. The master also says that the previous comment in regard to the commissions due the guardian should be rescinded, as being contrary to the ruling of the Court, of which ruling the master had not been previously informed. As forming a basis of which to fix the guardian's bond the master reports the following assets in the guardian's hands: Eight shares C. Brewer & Co. stock \$800; cash on hand, \$5,855.24; interest now charged to guardian, \$302.63; total, \$7,047.87.

**A LAKE UNDER LONDON.**

To London, as to almost every large city, the question of a water supply has been a serious problem. Londoners now see a way to solve it. The engineer of the County Council has informed that body, says the Golden Penny, that underlying London is an immense lake, in a chalk basin 2500 square miles in extent.

The annual rainfall that sinks to this lake, 100 feet below the surface of the ground, amounts to 280,000,000,000 gallons, which would give a daily yield of 767,000,000 gallons.

An artesian well has already tapped the lake at Chesham, and it is pointed out that all that is necessary to insure a water supply is to sink a sufficient number of wells. The wonder is that London should have existed more than two thousand years and never discovered that the great lake was beneath it.

**President Dole.**

News was received by the Ke Au Hou last night that President Dole would not return from Kauai for several days, as Mrs. Dole had been suffering from a slight illness.

**Sure Cure****for Colds**

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for sooth- ing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Bearers of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is ploughed in the grass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.****LOCAL BREVIETIES.**

Mrs. Joseph Sisson died in Hilo a week ago last Saturday.

Mrs. John Lucas, who is on Hawaii, is recovering from a sprained ankle.

Captain William Matson is to build a large warehouse at Waialae, Hilo.

There were ninety-two deaths from various causes during July in Honolulu.

This Kinau brought the heaviest passenger list from Hilo in her history this last trip.

Mrs. J. T. Stacker and children have gone to the Mainland for a three months' visit.

The City of Columbia is billed to make the start for Hongkong again in about a week.

Alex Cockburn, the Kaiwa merchant, is in the city. Mrs. Cockburn accompanies him.

The Badger sailed for San Francisco at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. She did not carry many.

It has been decided to procure funds and go ahead with building a Chinese mission church at Hilo.

George P. Castle is making considerable improvements to property he has recently purchased at Waikiki.

A guard-rail has been erected in front of the excavation for the new Thurston building on Merchant street.

Shroeder's Walluku Hotel has been removed to the building next to Hoffman & Veltiesen's store and a few doors away from the old location.

Contractor Hoffman, who was to build the Beretania street school, has had to send to the Coast for workmen, as there is a scarcity of skilled labor here.

Malehini, an old-time offender, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday for larceny in the second degree. He was caught rummaging in the till of a Chinese store in Palama.

Always remember, Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co. store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

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Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**Will Take a Vacation.**

A. C. Lovelock, secretary of the Bishop Estate, will leave on the Australia next Tuesday for a two months' vacation. He will go as far as Buffalo, N. Y., stopping at various points of interest en route.

**The Strike Ended.**

The strike of the boiler-makers of the Honolulu Iron Works is past. Foreman McKay, who was the bone of contention, handed in his resignation, which was accepted. Everything is running smoothly again.

**MISS SOWLES SAVES SOULS.**

Miss Melinda K. Sowles, of Prospect, Wis., is just 16 years old. One year ago she was given an unlimited license to preach by the Honey Creek quarterly meeting of the Free Baptist church. Recently she preached the opening sermon at the yearly meeting of the church, a great audience being present.

Miss Sowles will attend the Theological seminary at Hillside, Mich., after she gets out of school.

**For general information apply to****H. HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.**

Yesterday was the anniversary of the restoration of the Hawaiian flag in 1843 by Admiral Thomas.

It is very evident that there is plenty of good material for the formation of a Pickwick Club in this city.

Palama Chapel will be under the charge of Rev. Mr. Tubbs during the absence of Hiram Brigham, Jr.

Rev. W. M. Kincaid left for the Peninsula yesterday afternoon. He will spend a month's vacation there.

A. T. Brock, formerly assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., begins work in E. A. Mott-Smith's office today.

There were over seventy cases on the Police Court calendar yesterday. This beats the record for some time past.

Secretary Coleman of the Y. M. C. A. has a fine collection of pictures taken by him while on his vacation trip to Maui and Hawaii.

E. M. Veltiesen of the Lanai store was in the city yesterday, receiving the congratulations of his friends on the birth of a son and heir.

Hon. H. M. Whitney, editor of the Planters' Monthly, expects to leave some time this month for his annual vacation on the Mainland.

Milliken Brothers of New York have received the contract for the steel work of the sky-scraper to be erected on Merchant street, adjoining the Judd building.

The Kohala Girls' School opens on September 4th. Parents and guardians are requested to notify Mr. E. G. Bond of their intentions without delay.

Boys of worthless imitation. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is ploughed in the grass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

**H. F. WICHMAN****The Elgin**

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

**NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.**

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

**ELGINS** reach us right.

**ELGINS** reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

**WICHMAN**

BOX 342.

**Wilder's Steamship Company LIMITED.****TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU,**

FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, H

# BISHOP ESTATE

Full Text of the Annual Report of the Trustees.

## IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS

Inventory of the Property on Hand—Lands Acquired and Lands Sold in the Year.

One of the clauses in the will of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop directs that the greatest publicity compatible with the welfare of the estate shall be given to all matters connected with her estate, and in addition to filing the accounts of receipts and expenditures of the estate annually the Trustees are further required to file with the Circuit Court a report of its condition and affairs from year to year. Below will be found the report just filed for the past year:

The Trustees under the will of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop beg to submit their report for the year ending June 30th, 1899.

The usual accounts are herewith presented:

The total receipts from all sources during the year, including cash on hand on the 1st day of July, 1898, amounted to \$345,860.80 And the total amount of expenditure on every account was \$341,205.95

Leaving a balance on hand of \$4,654.85

In re the bill of relief applied for from the Court in connection with a construction of the will of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop and the various trusts under which the Trustees hold property, referred to as having been carried to the Supreme Court for jurisdiction in the last Annual Report, decision was handed down by that body on October 11th, 1898, to this effect: Held, The Trustees, in the exercise of a sound discretion as to the best interest of the estate, may sell lands without application to a Court of Equity for permission so to do.

By the death of Auhea (w), on May 16th, 1899, and the death of Princess Kaiulani, on March 6th, 1899, devisees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, the lands devised to them for a life estate, viz., lot on Punchbowl street, Honolulu, to Auhea (w), and land and spring known as Kanaihi, Waikiki, Oahu, to Princess Kaiulani, have reverted to the control of the Trustees.

The Trustees have during the past year commenced the filling in and improving of the large tract of land known as Kakaako, situated on the southeast side of the city, this property having come into demand as sites for iron works, warehouses, etc.

The constantly increasing interests of the estate in connection with the lands controlled has necessitated the employing of a competent person to take charge of the land department, and the services of Mr. F. S. Dodge, a gentleman for many years prominent in the Government survey department, have been secured.

The Trustees, in granting long-term leases of agricultural lands during the past year, have adopted a rental system based upon a percentage of gross products derived from the lands demised when such gross products shall exceed a fixed minimum valuation. This system is deemed best under long-term leases.

A comparison of former accounts with the one submitted will show a substantial increase of revenue returns over all returns of other years since the estate came under the control of the Trustees.

### KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

During the year the work in the agricultural department of the Boys' School, under Professor T. S. Sedgwick, has been thoroughly inaugurated. The students taking this course of instruction are enthusiastic, and the Trustees believe that knowledge imparted in this department will be of the greatest benefit.

Believing that a practical knowledge of nursing and care of the sick would be of benefit to the students of the Girls' School, the Trustees, upon the beginning of the next term, will add to the staff of teachers in that institution a trained nurse to give instruction along such lines in connection with other duties.

An addition is being made to the main building of the Girls' School to give increased bathing and dormitory facilities.

Extensive improvements have been carried out during the year upon the grounds surrounding the several schools, at a considerable expense.

Plans looking towards the putting in of a complete new water system for the various uses of the schools and grounds connected therewith are being perfected.

In the matter of attendance the several schools are filled to their utmost capacity.

### INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1899.

The Trustees return as in their hands the whole of the property included in the inventory filed with former accounts, except as follows:

### PROPERTY ACQUIRED.

The Trustees of the Queen Emma Estate and Queen's Hospital having shown their claim to an interest in Royal Patent 8458, land of Halakua, Lahaina, Maui, a quit-claim deed of such interest was procured from them for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

### PROPERTY SOLD.

A right-of-way for road was sold the

Hawaiian Government, being an area of 61,565 square feet, at Kapakahi, Ewa, Oahu, and being a portion of M. A. 39 to Kaulokoma. Selling price, \$200.

A portion of Royal Patent 4475, Land Commission Award 7712, Apama 39, ill of Kapaakea, Waikiki-uka, 4,611 square feet, was sold to James Osborne, for \$250.

A portion of Royal Patent 299, Land Commission Award 113 to Paki, Haleakala premises, King and Fort streets, Honolulu, being 193 square feet in rear, was sold to Miss Agnes M. McFerrin, for \$600.

The remainder of Royal Patent (grant) 1955 to J. Pilkil, corner Queen and Marnakes streets, Honolulu, was sold to Virginia L. McLeod, for \$2,000.

A portion of Royal Patent 4475, Land Commission Award 7712, Apama 33, Kawailoa, Waialua, Oahu, 7,250 square feet, was sold to Jesse Amara, for \$50.

Personal property belonging to the estate on the 30th day of June, 1899, was as follows:

Cash on hand ..... \$ 4,654.85

Bills receivable ..... 199,648.20

Bills receivable secured as follows: B. F. and E. L. Dillingham notes for \$100,000; collateral, 100, \$1,000 each, Oahu Railwy & Land Co. 6 per cent bonds ..... \$100,000.00 Real estate securities ..... 99,648.20

Total ..... \$199,648.20

# WON IN THE TENTH

## Stars Win First Game of New Series.

An Imported Umpire Fails to Give Satisfaction—The Score Was 6 to 5 at the End.

The baseball game on Saturday was won by the Stars after a desperate and exciting struggle. Ten innings were played before the game was decided. The score of 6 to 5 speaks for itself. Though defeated, the sympathy and admiration of the largest crowd of the season went to the Kams, for the general impression was that they got decidedly the worst of the umpire's decisions. It will probably teach them a lesson, however, not to accept the services of strangers in the future.

The game, barring the umpiring, was a fast one. Both teams were on their toes. At the end of the fifth inning the score was four all. In the sixth the Stars goose-legged, while the Kams pulled one out of the fire. Zero to cipher to hold the tale of the seventh. In the eighth the Stars evened things up by getting a man across the plate. The Kams came to the bat in the ninth with the score five to five. In this crucial inning both teams ciphers. The Kams tried hard to land a run in the tenth but failed. By a magnificent steal Moore came in when two of the Stars were out, winning the game.

The crowd was large and enthusiastic. The band added greatly to the liveliness of the occasion.

Following is the detailed score:

	ABR	IB	SB	PO	A	E
Moore, 2b.	5	3	1	3	3	1
Kiley, rf.	5	1	0	1	0	0
Gorman, c.	5	1	0	9	1	1
Lishman, ss.	5	0	2	1	1	0
Willis, 1b.	4	0	2	10	0	0
Davis, lf.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Pryce, 3b.	4	0	0	4	2	2
Bower, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
T. Jackson, p.	4	1	0	1	10	1
Kams	ABR	IB	SB	PO	A	E
Manuka, 2b.	5	0	1	8	1	1
Makanaana, lf.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Crowell, rf.	5	1	0	1	0	0
Kaanapali, cf.	5	0	1	0	1	0
Wise, 3b.	5	0	1	0	4	5
Reuter, p.	5	1	0	1	6	0
Leslie, 1b.	6	1	2	0	10	0
Kekuewa, c.	6	2	1	0	4	5
Harbottle, ss.	6	0	1	0	2	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Stars	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
Kams	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	5

Runs Scored—Stars, 2; Kams, 7; Struck Out by Jackson, 6; by Renter, 4; Two-base Hit—Jackson, Sacrifice Hits—Stars, 2. Double Play—Manuka Fails Caught—Kams, 7; Stars, 7. Fouls Caught—Kams, 1; Stars, 4. Hit by Pitched Ball—Pryce (2). Wild Throws—Jackson, Gorman. Time of Game—Two hours. Umpires—D. Dayton and Leon Cohen. Scorer—Clement.

### STANDING OF TEAMS.

Games	Per	played	Won	Lost	centage
Stars	7	5	2	5	.714
Kams	7	4	3	3	.571
Artillery	4	0	4	0	.000

### MOANALUA CHURCH.

Father Valentine of the Catholic Mission is busily engaged with the plans for the enlargement of the church at Moanalua. He is quite an adept in the draughtsman's art, as is shown by several other buildings the plans of which he has drawn. The present church at Moanalua is thirty-by sixteen feet. When the enlargement is completed it will be just about double in size, making it quite a large building. The work on it will be begun in a few days.

### POLICE RAIDS.

#### A KAKAAKO HOUSE AND BEACH RESORT RAIDED.

Saturday night the police, under the leadership of David Kaapa, raided one of the notorious Kakaako joints. A number of well-known young men were there at the time, but made themselves scarce as soon as the cry of "Police!" was raised. The case against the proprietors will come up before Judge Wilcox this morning. The charge is selling liquor without a license.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Marshal Chillingworth accompanied, by officers, paid an official visit to a well-known beach resort. A quantity of incriminating evidence was secured and will be used against the proprietor when the case comes up this morning.

### ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL.

The soldiers stationed at the Waikiki barracks are making good use of St. Augustine chapel which was built for their benefit by the Catholic Mission. The reading room and library are well stocked with papers, magazines and books. Some amateur theatricals are contemplated and now that Battery I. said to contain the dramatic talent of the battalion, has moved to Waikiki there will probably be some performances.

### TEXAS' OLD NAME.

(Indianapolis Journal.) Probably the fact is not generally known that Texas was at one time and for many years called the "New Philip-

pines." The first settlement in what is now Texas was made by French immigrants in 1685. During the next twenty-five years there was an intermittent struggle between the French and Spanish for supremacy, resulting in favor of the latter, and in 1814 the name of the New Philippines was given to the country. This was its official name in Spanish records for many years, and until the name of Texas, from a tribe of Indians, gradually came in vogue.

### A KONA PLANTER.

A Portuguese named Pedro is in this city from Kona, where he is engaged in planting sugar cane under agreement with the Kona Sugar Company. He has ninety acres of growing cane nine months old on his own land, will plant ten more by the end of next month and another forty by the end of this season. His visit to Honolulu is for the purpose of procuring additional labor.

### HOODLUMS ARRESTED.

A crowd of about forty noisy boys and young men were arrested in Punahoa yesterday afternoon. Some were playing baseball, others were "shooting craps," and all combined to create a disturbance. They were charged with breaking the Sunday laws.

### NEWS FROM MAUI

#### Deputy Sheriff Scott Goes to Olaoa.

Cane Planting on Nahuku Plantation—Proposed Sugar Plantation on Ulupalau Ranch.

# Nothing So Bracing AS

## PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

### DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

### INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

### PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

### AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

### Manufactured only by

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

### SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne  
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, was deliberately untrue, and that he had lied.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hooge of Honolulu are at Kawainae Resort, Ma-

ui.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, has been several weeks in Hana. He will soon visit Pepee.

During the 25th, congratulations were due Dr. and Mrs. McConkey of Paia on the birth of a baby girl.

Arthur Baldwin of the Harvard Law School returned to Hilo on the 25th.

It is reported that an

**COURT CALENDAR**

For the Coming August  
Circuit Term.

Judge Stanley will preside over  
what bids fair to be very  
long session.

Below will be found a list of the cases to be tried at the coming August term of the First Circuit Court. Judge Stanley will preside, and the government will be represented by both Attorney-General H. E. Cooper and Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole. From the length of the calendar it is pretty certain that the term will be a long one.

**HAWAIIAN JURY—CRIMINAL**

Republic of Hawaii vs. Antonio Marcial; malting liquor. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Fong alias Tom Keong; heedless driving. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Annie King; forgery (for sentence). Ach-Johnson for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. S. Kawasama; cruelty to animal. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaulukou for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Litois (w); practicing medicine without license. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kahue, and three others; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for defendants.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kaeiwhi; gambling. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kamila for defendant.

**FOREIGN JURY—CRIMINAL**

Republic of Hawaii vs. Marumoto alias Maida; rape. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Leong Ted; unlawful possession of opium. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Tong Kai; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court of Waianae. Poepoe for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. C. O. Flynn; malicious injury. Appeal from District Court of Ewa.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. R. Highby; assault and battery (change of venue from Second Circuit Court). Home-Coke-Creighton for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Camachero alias J. Conesa; practicing medicine without license (for sentence). Wood for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Joe Fraga; assault with dangerous weapon (for sentence). Davidson for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Tasaka (Jan); soliciting (for sentence). Creighton for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Charles Clark; conspiracy 3d degree. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Moon; maintaining lottery scheme. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. M. J. Borges; selling spirituous liquor without license. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. John H. West; malicious injury. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ho Yuen; malicious injury. Appeal from District Court of Wm. Kehooharo for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. T. J. Fitzpatrick; sexual intercourse with female under fourteen years. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Humphreys-Hankey for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Chun Chee (w); unlawful possession of opium. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Chillingworth for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Manuel Andrade; heedless driving. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Hong; maintaining lottery scheme. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Mai; maintaining lottery scheme. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Pung Fai; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Ka-ne for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Ping and three others; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Yee Yip; violating immigration laws. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. C. Clark for defendant.

**HAWAIIAN JURY—CIVIL**

J. D. Holt Jr. vs. A. Kanai; election. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant.

N. K. Eldredge vs. S. Parker; action on contract. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Neumann for defendant.

In re Estate of Nakamu Noiwi. Appeal from Probate Judge, First Circuit. Magoon-Silliman for petitioner-appellant; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for contestants.

Kaupena Kainana vs. J. H. Kananu; malicious prosecution. Creighton for plaintiff; Dole-Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

W. P. Hopu et al vs. Kamanalu (w); quieting title. Poepoe for plaintiffs; C. Brown for defendant.

Mary K. Tibbets vs. S. Pali. Guard-ian; election. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff.

A. S. Mahanui vs. Kohalaokoa et al; election. Thurston-Carter-Andrews for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant.

**MIXED JURY**

Mary Lucas et al vs. Anna Lee A. Perry et al; quieting title. Kinney-

Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiffs; Robertson-Wilder for defendants.

T. R. Moesman vs. C. Monting; as-sault. Castle-Weaver for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant.

Hanakauhai Holt vs. Hanakauhai Mill Co.; ejectment. Dickey for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant.

C. K. Lanke vs. B. Cartwright et al; quieting title. Dickey for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant-appellant.

Kalau vs. Ewa Plantation Co. et al; trespass. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendants.

S. Ahmi vs. Annie Waller et al; quieting title. Kanekau-Achi-Johnson-Kaulukou for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan-Robertson-Wilder-Magoon-Silliman-C. Brown for defendant.

K. Lazarus vs. J. O. Carter; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Davis for plaintiff. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant-appellant.

Priscilla E. Hassinger et al vs. Helen B. King et al; ejectment. Robertson-Wilder-Thurston-Carter for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

A. N. A. Olds vs. J. A. Magoon; trespass. Humphreys-Hankey-Gear-Henry for plaintiff; Magoon-Silliman for defendant.

Solomon Kauai vs. J. K. Summer et al; malicious prosecution. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Thurston-Carter-Andrews-Humphreys-Hankey-Gear-Achi-Johnson for defendant.

Lukia Kilimale vs. H. R. Macfarlane et al; executor's ejectment. Dickey for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant-appellant.

E. J. Crawford vs. H. Bisson et al; quieting title. Humphreys-Gear for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

Mele Uli et al vs. Haw. Com. & S. Co.; ejectment. Correa for plaintiff; Hartwell-Castle-Weaver for defendant.

Bento-Guerrero vs. Anna dos A. Perry; ejectment. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

C. J. Fishel vs. B. H. Kahanamoku et al; assumption. Neumann for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

Young Chung vs. Joe Davis; damages. Appeal from District Court of Ewa. Peterson for plaintiff; Kane for defendant-appellant.

C. S. Desky vs. Mrs. Thomas Lack; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Hankey-Gear for defendant.

John II Estate vs. A. E. Judd; election. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiff; Poepoe for defendant.

Tong On vs. P. Mahanui, administrator; assumption. Edings for plaintiff; Magoon-Silliman for defendant.

Jessie Kane vs. O. R. & L. Co.; replevin. Humphreys-Hankey for plaintiff; Hatch for defendant.

Kahal (w) et al vs. L. Ahlo et al; quieting title. Poepoe for plaintiffs; C. Brown for defendants.

T. R. Moesman vs. S. M. Damon et al; trustees; quieting title. Castle-Weaver-Achi-Johnson for plaintiff.

Eleanor K. Prendergast vs. Peter Martin; ejectment. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

FOREIGN JURY—CIVIL

Tuck Chew vs. Makao Sugar Co.; assumption. Robertson-Wilder-Neumann for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

Yameoka vs. F. M. Whitehouse et al; assumption. Edings for plaintiff; Creighton for defendants.

John II Estate vs. A. E. Judd; election. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan-Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Hartwell for defendant.

C. L. Young vs. J. H. Barendabot; debt. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Dickey for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant-appellant.

G. Batchelor vs. C. B. Wilson; marshal; trespass. Creighton for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant.

Charles Kannan vs. Mary Stevens; covenant. Davis-Dickey for plaintiff.

J. A. Magoon vs. Yee King Tong; ejectment. Stewart for plaintiff; Da-vision for defendant.

A. R. Rowat vs. N. Braham; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Peterson for plaintiff-appellant; De Bolt for defendant.

R. L. Gilliland vs. Wallace Poe; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Waianae. Robertson-Wilder for plaintiff-appellant; Poepoe for defendant.

H. H. Parker vs. Paes (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolau-poko.

M. Akawa vs. J. K. Paes; damages. Appeal from District Court of Koolau-poko.

H. H. Parker et al vs. E. K. Bull; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolau-poko.

P. Pablo vs. Paes (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolau-poko.

John Bell vs. Paes (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolau-poko.

William Henry vs. Paes (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolau-poko.

A. R. Tilton vs. Alberg Whyte et al; divorce and separation.

Maria G. Levinho vs. J. M. Levinho; Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Dole-Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

Eva Power vs. W. H. Bradley et al; assumption. Dickey for plaintiff; Humphreys-Hankey for defendants.

Lee Kyau (w) vs. Lo Kui (k); slander. McCants Stewart for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

J. F. Haglund vs. N. P. Jacobsen; assumption. Davis for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant.

H. R. Hitchcock vs. The Haw. Transways Co., Ltd.; damages. Davis for plaintiff; Neumann-De Bolt for defendant.

Schweitzer & Co. vs. Charles J. Fisher; assumption. Carthcart-Parker for plaintiff; Humphreys-Hankey for defendant.

Eva Power vs. W. H. Bradley et al; assumption. Dickey for plaintiff; Humphreys-Hankey for defendants.

Lee Kyau (w) vs. Lo Kui (k); slander. McCants Stewart for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

Charles E. Bartlett, vs. Haw. Car. Mfg. Co. Smith for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

H. J. Harrison vs. A. M. Brown; replevin. Neumann for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

A. G. Mercourt vs. Norwalk Fire Insurance Co.; assumption. Humphreys-Hankey for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

Sabina K. Hutchinson vs. William K. Hutchinson. Peterson for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

Kamaka Miller vs. Edward Miller; Berry for plaintiff; Carthcart-Parker for defendant.

Sarah A. Swinton vs. Harry S. Swinton. Correa for plaintiff.

May Creighton vs. Charles Creighton. Robertson-Wilder for plaintiff.

A MINISTER'S LIFE SAVED.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Etonwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Arts for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

J. A. Magoon vs. T. B. Murray; liquidated demand. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff.

C. E. Williams vs. Ruth Horn et al; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Davidson for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder-Gear for defendant.

Mary K. Tibbets vs. S. Pali. Guard-ian; election. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff.

Mary K. Tibbets vs. S. Pali. Guard-ian; election. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff.

A. S. Mahanui vs. Kohalaokoa et al; election. Thurston-Carter-Andrews for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant.

MARY LUCAS et al vs. Anna Lee A. Perry et al; quieting title. Kinney-

**JURY WAIVED.**

Ng Chung Tug vs. Dick Kee; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant-appellant.

J. M. McChesney vs. A. M. Brown; marshal; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

C. K. Lanke vs. B. Cartwright et al; quieting title. Dickey for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

K. Lazarus vs. J. O. Carter; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

K. Lazarus vs. J. O. Carter; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

K. Lazarus vs. J. O. Carter; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

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K. Lazarus vs. J. O. Carter; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

K. Lazarus vs. J. O. Carter; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

K. Lazarus vs.

## MARCUS ISLAND

## Modern Robinson Crusoe Has Troubles.

## Captain Foster Says Japanese Government Threatens to Lower His Stars and Stripes.

If something is not done to prevent it, says an exchange, Captain James Foster, an American skipper possessing even more than the usual amount of intrepid daring and pluck generally attributed to the Yankee mariner, is about to be dispossessed by the Japanese government of a minute little island over which he has for many years exercised the absolute sway of a potentate.

Captain Foster is somewhat of a Robinson Crusoe. The island, he says, is his by right of discovery and by right of possession, and he does not intend to give it up. It is located on the Tropic of Cancer, half way between the Hawaiian Islands and China. Captain Foster likes the location and he likes the climate. He says it agrees with his health.

The island is five miles long and is densely covered with trees and shrubbery. A white, sandy beach surrounds it, and near its center is a knoll rising about 200 feet above the sea. Moreover, it is near the track of vessels plying between Honolulu and Yokohama, being 2,700 miles distant from Honolulu and on the direct route to Manila.

Altogether, and especially since the results of the recent war have begun to make themselves felt, Captain Foster feels that his island, which is known as Marcus Island, is a very valuable possession. So he is naturally a little out of sympathy with the Japanese movement. Captain Foster believes in territorial expansion, but he does not like to see too much of it, and when, in his own words, "a lot of yellow-hided, slant-eyed mongrels try to steal this island I'm going to put a stop to it."

So Captain Foster has applied to the Government to interfere and he confidently expects the Government to do so.

Captain Foster discovered the island over ten years ago and received a mission from James G. Blaine to plant an American flag thereon.

This was welcome news to Captain Foster, and a few hours after it reached him the Stars and Stripes were raised on the island, and there they have waved ever since, not a single great power uttering a word of protest, but all, on the contrary, tacitly, if not openly, recognizing Captain Foster's ownership and the suzerainty of the United States. This is not surprising, for until recently no one except Captain Foster seems to have thought the island of any value.

Captain Foster says that he has been more fortunate than his predecessor, Mr. Crusoe. The latter was forced to repel invading and piratically inclined Malays within a few months after taking possession of his island, whereas only recently, Captain Foster says, has such a duty fallen upon his shoulders.

## Hon. Bartlett Tripp.

Judge Tripp was entertained at lunch on Thursday by Special Agent Sewall. Last evening a small dinner party was arranged in his honor by S. M. Ballot.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Am. ship George Curtis, Sprout, New York, May 31.

Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Liverpool, June 2.

Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.

Br. ship Amphitrite, Anderson, London, July 4.

Haw. ship Euterpe, Saxe, Newcastle, July 15.

Am. sch. Dkt. Morning Star, Garland, South Seas, July 15.

Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, London, July 16.

Haw. ship City of Columbia, Walker, Niihau, July 17.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, San Francisco, July 20.

Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Birkenholm, Tacoma, July 23.

Haw. sch. Star of Italy, Wester, Newcastle, July 23.

Am. sch. Honolpu, Oiseen, Sitka, July 25.

Am. sch. Okanagan, Rensch, Pt. Townsend, July 23.

Am. sch. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, July 27.

Am. sch. Ottlie Fjord, Seaford, Eureka, July 30.

## SHIPPIING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, July 28.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaia, 2,500 bags sugar, 200 bags rice, 22 sundries.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kau, Kona, Lahaina and way ports, 10,000 bags sugar, 7 bags coffee, 1 hide, 250 sundries, 10 bulls, 6 milk cows, 6 calves.

Br. stmr. Hongkong Maru, Flimer, 9 days, 19 hrs., from Yokohama, 400 tons mdsce., to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Saturday, July 29.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo; 662 sacks spuds, 23 sacks coffee, 14 sacks corn, 69 bags hides, 57 hogs 25 cattle, 1 horse, 220 pigs, 57 hogs Schr. Kawallani, Moser, from Kooiau.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kooiau; 4,110 bags sugar, H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Lahaina and Kaanapali; 410 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Makaweli; 14 sundries.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimea.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Tullett, 4½ hours from Kalauapepa.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, 16 hours from Waimea; 1,650 bags sugar to Alexander & Baldwin.

Sunday, July 30.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hours from Kahului; 282 sacks potatoes, 183 sacks corn, 2 horses, 58 hogs, 102 pigs sundries.

Am. sch. Ottlie Fjord, Seaford, 18 days from Eureka; Number to Weller & Co., Ltd.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 13 hours from Nawiliwili; 350 bags sugar, Alexander & Baldwin.

Monday, July 31.

Schr. Luka, from Paulo; 50 tons bone meal.

Schr. Blanche and Ella, John, from Hamalei; 300 bags rice, 350 bags paddy.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, July 28.

Stmr. Iwaihini, Gregory, Honokaa, Schr. Kauakeaolu, Ialua, Eleele.

Schr. Alton, Nilson, Kailua.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Waimanalo.

Stmr. Helene, Weisbarth, Kaunakai.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Tullett, Kaulapapa.

Saturday, July 29.

Am. sch. Jessie Minor, Whitney, San Francisco in ballast.

Am. bk. McNear, Pedersen, Layman Island, in ballast.

U. S. S. Badger, Miller, San Francisco.

Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, Paauhau.

Am. sch. Transit, J. Petersen, San Francisco.

Jay. stmr. Hongkong Maru, Flimer, San Francisco.

Stmr. Iwaihini, Gregory, Honokaa.

Am. bk. Klukit, Cutler, Pt. Townsend in ballast.

Monday, July 31.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kaunakakai, Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai, Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaia.

## ISLAND PORTS.

MAHUKONA—Arrived, July 22d, schr. Jennie Ward, Christensen, 21 hours from Kihel in ballast, to Hawaii Railway Co. Sailed, July 25th, schr. Jennie Ward, Christensen, for San Francisco; cargo, 5,393 bags sugar, 675 pounds, valued at \$27,543.91, by Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HILO—Arrived, July 24, bk. Roderick Dhu, from San Francisco. Sailed, July 26, bk. Amy Turner, for San Francisco, taking a cargo of sugar valued at \$118,543.68. Onomea Sugar Co. shipped 17,528 bags and Honomu Sugar Co., 6,672 bags.

## CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU.

Bundaleer, Chil. bk. Newcastle, Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship, Newcastle Errol, Br. ship, Newcastle Louisiana, Am. schr., Newcastle Yosemite, Am. ship, Newcastle Lizzie Vance, Am. schr., Newcastle Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., Newcastle Abby Palmer, Am. bk., Newcastle Empire, Am. bk., Newcastle Geneva, Am. bk., Newcastle J. L. Stanford, Am. bktn., Newcastle Newsboy, Am. bktn., Newcastle Seminole, Am. bk., Newcastle Woolahra, Br. bk., Newcastle W. F. Babcock, Am. ship, New York Omega, Am. bktn., Nitrate Piz. Metiawan, Am. schr., Norfolk County Merloneth, Br. bk., Liverpool Nurman, Haw. bk., New York

Departed.

For Honokaa, per stmr. Iwaihini, July 28—H. W. Kinney, A. Hanenburg, and wife, Mrs. Maggie.

## BORN.

PAIAINA—At the Maternity Home in this city, July 28, 1899, to the wife of David Palains, a daughter.

M'CONKEY—At Pala, Maui, July 25, to the wife of Dr. W. F. McCooley, a daughter.

VETLESEN—In Lahaina, Maui, Saturday, July 29, to the wife of L. M. Vetelesen of Lanai, a son.

MURDOCH—On Saturday, July 29, 1899, at Ewa plantation, to the wife of D. B. Murdoch, a daughter.

## W. S. HUGHES.

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

The California and Oriental steamship Belgian King was to have sailed for Honolulu from Yokohama July 27,

which will make her due at this port or about August 11. She will go from here to San Diego, via San Fran-

cisco, July 28.

Every man on board the Hongkong Maru was taken ashore just before the sailing of that vessel from Yokohama, July 19, and thoroughly examined for symptoms of bubonic plague. Three were rejected through slight ailments which might prove suspicious.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kapaia, per stmr. James Makee, July 28—Mrs. Kakina and 12 deck.

From Kau, Kona, Maalaea, Lahaina and Molokai, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 28—L. Chong, S. W. Spencer, Mrs. M. K. Blynn, H. Graham, Miss Phillips, W. Mahika, Y. Kelunamo, Eli Mitchell, Dr. Yule, W. K. Mohakou, E. W. Makohou, D. P. Nahuna, H. Smith, W. J. Kane and wife, Al Cockburn and wife, W. R. Castle, J. K. Nahale, Mrs. Shono, Miss Shono, Boockli, W. C. Sahl, On Tai, Mrs. Hitchcock, M. Keili, Mrs. H. Alexander, C. H. Smith, Sisters Antonio, Irene, Boaventura, Flavia, Master Kanameka, A. C. Pickmore, C. G. Langill, H. L. Morehouse, A. Dreier, wife and 4 children, W. H. Thompson, W. Glenn and 72 deck.

From San Francisco, per schr. Mary E. Foster, July 27.—O. Knox, A. S. Armstrong.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Hongkong Maru, July 28.—For San Francisco—R. Bliss, A. V. Chelovich, Dr. J. Fryer, Mrs. J. Fryer, E. Haigh, G. A. Insetter, Bruno Knochenhauer, J. Krause, W. G. McCullough, G. Nakawa, K. Oku, Mrs. S. Rijnholt, M. A. G. Rowland, H. Stell, E. W. Tompkins, Y. Tsukamoto, Mrs. L. Wilkinson, G. Warner, E. Wolkoff.

From Hawaii, per stmr. James Makee, July 28—L. Chong, S. W. Spencer, Mrs. M. K. Blynn, H. Graham, Miss Phillips, W. Mahika, Y. Kelunamo, Eli Mitchell, Dr. Yule, W. K. Mohakou, E. W. Makohou, D. P. Nahuna, H. Smith, W. J. Kane and wife, Al Cockburn and wife, W. R. Castle, J. K. Nahale, Mrs. Shono, Miss Shono, Boockli, W. C. Sahl, On Tai, Mrs. Hitchcock, M. Keili, Mrs. H. Alexander, C. H. Smith, Sisters Antonio, Irene, Boaventura, Flavia, Master Kanameka, A. C. Pickmore, C. G. Langill, H. L. Morehouse, A. Dreier, wife and 4 children, W. H. Thompson, W. Glenn and 72 deck.

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